dents Young and Kimball were fencing in their lots with cobble stone walls, laid in lime morter. Many others are following the example. A new road is being built across the warm spring marsh, north of the city. North temple street has been graded from the center each way, so as to carry off the surplus waters of city creek, during the spring rains, to the Jordan River.

Dry goods were plenty—groceries scarce—work plenty—loafers few and far between.

We start this evening up the Mississippi to visit our friends; on our return, should opportunity offer, we may write you again.

With sentiments of high respect, we remain your brethren in the new and everlasting covenant.

JOHN L. SMITH.
DAVID A. CURTIS.

From the Mormon.

ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just arrived from Salt Lake City on the fifth of this month, in company with the mail from Utah, I have been not a little surprised at seeing an article copied from the New York Daily Times, in relation to the trial of the murderers of Capt. Gunnison and his party who were massacred on the morning of the 26th Oct. 1853.—After reading the article carefully, and being there at the trial of the Indians in March last, I feel that it is my duty to the public, and to Utah, to give a true statement of the facts as they existed; for I must say, fearless of contradiction, that the articles that have appeared in the public prints, in relation to this matter, are perfectly absurd, and nine-tenths of them are falsehoods, and I challenge the writers to get Col: Steptoe, or Chief Justice Kinney to endorse their statements; or any one of the officers under Col. Steptoe's command, except the writer himself, who is without conscience, truth or honor; I know not who he is, nor care, either for his office or the position he holds, I again say, he cannot get Col. Steptoe, nor any honorable man under his command, to endorse his statements. It is true that Col. Steptoe was obliged to bribe the Chief of the Indians, for he considered it the only way to get hold of the murderers, and that too at a pretty round sum. This deal for the Indians was between the Chief Kanoshe and the Colonel—the Chief knew that the Colonel required that of him, that he would not do himself; that is, to turn traitor to his own flesh and blood, (the people of his own band,) particularly as in that murder the Chief was unquestionably as deep in the mud, as they were in the mire; and as I have been credibly informed, by the Interpreters, the Chief had stated at different times, that he had no objections to receive the Colonel's "blankets and horses," but he did object to surrendering up his people, that were concerned in the murder, to be hung up by the neck like dogs.

And what took place at the trial goes to prove this statement; for the evidence shows that the Chief had rather got the Colonel down, on the trade, for the Indians that the Chief had given up were not the ones that committed the deed; but were accessory to the crime, by assisting the party on. To substantiate this, I will here state, that two of the Indians given up were very old men, (one of them was blind) another of the party was a squaw. The Colonel ordered the question put to the Chief, while in the witness stand, why he gave up this old blind man, when he had no hand in the murder. The Chief answered, "that he had agreed to give up so many Indians, and that old man was blind, and of no account, and he did not care if they did kill him;" so it was discovered to be a swindling game on the part of the Chief, and the Colonel remarked to me, that he had been deceived by him; for when he made the bargain with the Chief, he promised to bring more Indians as witnesses to establish their guilt, and that he himself would be the most important witness. But when he was put upon his oath, he knew nothing (you will bear in mind that the witness had already obtained the blankets and horses,) notwithstanding all this treachery on the part of the Chief, of which the Colonel and the Court were fully aware; the correspondent of the New York Daily Times states that "the witnesses were tampered with by Col. Babbitt, a tool of Brigham Young." He says that, notwithstanding all this, the prisoners' guilt was proven without doubt. Why don't the writer give the evidence so that the public may judge of the matter; When the witness was upon the floor the question was put to him by the court "Has Col. Babbitt or any one else spoken or made presents to you since the trial commenced?" The answer was distinctly "No one excepting Col. Steptoe."

Col. Steptoe then asked the witness why he had misrepresented things to him; that when the first conversation took place, he (the witness,) told him, he knew considerable; but when put on his oath, he knew nothing. The witness said "he did not know why he'd forgotten, unless it was, that when he was talking to the Colonel about the bribe, he then talked for the bribe; but now, he was talking for his people." The question was then put to him: Do you know the nature of an oath? He said he did not.—He was then asked if he knew there was a God, or a Supreme Being? He said that all he knew about Him, was what the white man had told him; but he had never seen the person, nor made his acquaintance; but he could not believe the white man for some told him that God lived in the air, and others said he lived under ground: in fact he said, he did not believe that the white men knew any more about Him, than he did.

There was no evidence against the prisoners of any more weight than the Chief's; and yet this is called *positive proof* by the writer in the Times. I ask what reliance can be placed upon such correspondents? He further states that "Col. Babbitt was the tool of Brigham Young." I think if he had needed a tool he would not have taken an outsider, as to my certain knowledge the Colonel and the Governor are not on the best of terms; and I know that Gov. Young had nothing to do with the case, for Col. Steptoe assured me that he engaged Col. Babbitt himself to defend the Indians; and his instructions to him was to *acquit them if possible*, since he learned how little the Indian testimony could be relied upon; and further, Col. Steptoe spoke to me in the highest terms of Gov. Young; in my last conversation with him, previous to leaving the Valley.

In regard to Colonels Babbitt and Steptoe, I know that they were on the most intimate terms; and Mr. Babbitt's course in relation to the trial, was highly commendable; much credit is due him for his zeal, and unremitting labors in behalf of humanity, in the case of the two poor old Indians, whose only chance of defence, in their loneliness and ignorance, was through their counsel Col. Babbitt. I regret that I am not able to say as much for the counsel on the part of the people; for I presume he felt somewhat indignant at the repudiation of a certain code of morals, which had been attempted to be introduced among the femenine copper colors, by some of the profession, whose generous philanthrophy towards the benighted heathen led them to condescend to become their preceptors, in *some* of the arts of *civilization;* and the *practical* white teachers after luxuriating in the endearing charms of squaw-ology; having forgotten to redeem their pledges, were called upon publicly in court, by a red *cyprian* to fulfill their agreements; backed by her brother-in-law, the Chief Arrapene, as counsel; who took upon himself all the usual airs of the *profession* in imitation of our courts, he with great dignity, but rather unceremoniously, interrupted the speech of the eloquent gentleman, in his plea, who was then addressing the court, and insisted upon the immediate payment of *red paint, blankets and a looking-glass*, the terms agreed upon, and assuming also the office of Judge and executive he threatened instant vengeance by his band of Utes, if not complied with.

This being a new case upon the docket, and the prosecution somewhat peremptory, the case also appearing clear to the court, and the defendents being present, and making no demur; the aforesaid articles were produced to the satisfaction of the plaintiff, whose counsel, Arrapene feeling a little elated in his new profession, said "*I can talk as well as the white lawyers*" and demanded one dollar for his fee, which being paid, he with his sister-in-law left the court.

The above was unquestionably a serious interruption to the learned gentleman, just then pathetically addressing the court, in relation to Indian outrages; and must necessarily somewhat ruffle the equanimity of his feelings; and it would not be surprising if some charges in the shape of *paint, blankets, looking-glass, &c.*, should be included in the mileage, or contingent expenses of some of our professional gentlemen, as it cannot possibly be that such luxuries can be enjoyed out of the small salaries, allowed by General Government.

The correspondent of the Times writes that the court charged the jury to the effect, that "they must either bring in a verdict of guilty of murder, in the first degree or clear them," &c. This I deny, in toto. The Court charged the jury, that, "if they were satisfied from the evidence given that the prisoners were guilty, they should bring in a verdict accordingly; if innocent of murder, they should so bring in a verdict; but if satisfied they were accessories to the crime their verdict should be in accordance." I must here say, that much credit is due to Chief Justice Kinney, for the able manner in which he presided in this case. I will admit that such a charge as the correspondent refered to, was asked of the court by the counsel for the prosecution; but no such charge was given; for Chief Justice Kinney is too well versed in law, to be swerved from his duty by such suggestions.

I will now call your attention to that portion of the article in which the correspondent states that he was present at the trial and does know there was a special agent sent there by Gov. Young, to communicate with the jury, "this agent, he says, was one Huntington, what communication said Huntington brought to the jury, he does not say, I was there myself during the trial; but never heard anything of this until I saw it in the Times; but this I can say that this same Huntington, is, and has been for several years employed by the General Government as Indian interpreter, and was at that time, and upon that occasion, employed by Doctor Hurt, the Indian agent for Utah.

The writer also states, as a notorious fact, that Brigham Young commanded Mr. Carrington, the Prosecuting Attorney for Salt Lake county, to wrest the prisoners from the hands of Col. Steptoe. The circumstances connected with this I am also acquainted with, having received the particulars from Col. Babbitt and Mr. Huntington; and from the little regard for truth displayed by the correspondent, I feel compelled to relate it. You will bear in mind, as I stated before, that one of the prisoners was a female; these Indians were all confined in the soldiers' barracks, and a few days after Mr. Huntington and Col. Babbitt were sent for by the husband of this squaw, who stated to them, as they were there chained down as prisoners, that his wife was ravished by the soldiers before his eyes, and wanted to know if this was the way that white men treated their prisoners.

As soon as Col. Steptoe learned of this, he at once removed them, and Col. Babbitt, applied to Judge Shaver for a writ of habeas corpus, which was also the duty of their counsel; as the Indians were held in prison, out of the district in which the crime was committed, for which they were on trial. This writ, however, was denied by the Court upon the grounds that the evidence was not properly before them.—This last I had from Judge Shaver himself, and I know that Gov. Young had nothing to do in the matter. But justice demanded that those prisoners should be removed from that den of infamy and corruption.

The writer in the Times may think it all right to subject the poor ignorant Indians to violence and shame in an enlightened civilized country like our own. But this much I can say in his behalf, that for his unprincipled falsehoods in relation to this trial, and of Gov. Young and the people of Utah, he is unworthy to be classed with honorable men, or admitted into decent society. I will not asser, but appearances strongly indicate, that he is one of those men who bear upon their persons the indelible impress of a corrupt association with those very Indians that called forth publicly from Governor Young the just and scathing rebuke, about which the writers in the Times and Herald were led to so unwarrantable an attack upon a people whom these brutes had sought to corrupt and reduce to their degraded standard of morality; and this, no doubt, was the cause of their writing their falsehoods to the above named papers, in the hopes of covering their infamy.

I have more things to communicate; but as I am afraid that I have already trespassed too far upon your columns, I forbear for the present. Yours, &c.,

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE LUMINARY.

THE THINGS I LIKE TO SEE.

BY WILLIAM WILES.

I'll tell you the things I like to see,
When Saints gather home to the land of the free,
To testify freely to all aronnd,
And echo the glorious Gospel's sound,
And gather home in peace.

And ere they venture upon the sea,
To fast and pray, and humble be,
The word of wisdom strictly keep,
To save frim sickness across the deep,
And many blessings gain.

Then watch and pray, both night and day,
Lest they from truth should go astray;
For many trials will assail,
Which o'er the brethren will prevail,
Unless they steadfast be.

I'd like to see them early rise,
To scan the glories of the skies;
And pass the time in doing good,
Throughout their floating neighborhood,
With singleness of heart.

I'd like to see them all inclin'd,
The glorious Mormon creed to mind;
And keep their times and boundaries too,
With Captain, officers and crew,
And yet be kind to all.

And when to Joseph's land they come,
Each counsel keep, and never roam;
For vile apostates will appear,
With dreadful tales, the Saints to scare,
Of what they've heard and seen.

When steaming up those giant streams,
Avoid all lux'ry and expense—
The plainest viands you can find
Suit best the body and the mind,
And keep disease away.

Those muddy waters purify
With pounded alum, you can buy—
From fruit and vegetables abstain,
For they will cause both death and pain,
And cholera to rage.

Be careful that you murmer not,
Nor think your own the hardest lot;
Nor let contention guide your tongue,
With rich or poor, or old or young,
But be indeed a Saint.

And when you're roused to go on guard,
Do'nt rub your eyes and think it hard;
But quickly rise, and watchful keep,
And think of anything but sleep,
And prowling thieves keep off.

And, now a word to all around,
Let luggage weigh *one hundred pound*;
For, if above this weight you bring,
All extras you away must fling,
Unless you pay the freight.

ST. LOUIS, June 12, 1855.

The Continued Sucess of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.

The operations of the allied fleets in the Sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success. Intelligence was received yesterday by the Admiralty, dated the 31st of May, from Kertsch, that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, which drove back the Russian forces, and destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Lord Raglan's despatch of the 2d of June, relates to the same achievement, and states that ninety vessels were found on this important point, laden with supplies for the army, all of which were sunk or destroyed to prevent their escape. Another dispatch, which, as we are informed, reached the Foreign Office in the course of yesterday afternoon, states that no less than six millions of rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol and in the Crimea, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, as well as 240 trading vessels.

Barely four days had elapsed since the squadron forced the Straits of Yenikale and entered upon this astonishing operation. Berdiansk, Arabat and Genitchi fell in rapid succession, and before they were concious of their peril the Russians found their storeships and magazines in the hands of the enemy, or only to be rescued from capture by instantaneous destruction. The enthusiastic satisfaction which the nation will feel on this occasion is heightened by the remarkable fact that our success has not cost the squadron a single life, one man only having been wounded at Genitchi, though, in all probability this bloodless victory has inflicted a severer blow upon the enemy than the hard fought and dearly won fields of the Alma and of Inkermann.

Russia is prodigal of men, and she has more than once threatened and attempted to overwhelm the gallant bands which have invaded her territory by the multitudinous hosts of her armed serfs. The loss of stores, of food, of wealth, and of the means of transport, is a greater calamity to the Czar than the defeat of an army; for, indeed, of what use is an army, and what resistance can it offer, if it be prived at the very outset of this campaign of the means of subsistence? War in the Crimea has this peculiar character, that five large armies are at this time arrayed within the narrow limits of that peninsula, although the natural produce of the country is insufficient to support any one of them. In ordinary years the Crimea does not produce corn enough for the nourishment of its own scanty population, and the harvest was below the average; this year the cultivation of the soil has been neglected.

The result is, that the armies must be fed by provisions brought from other countries; that is an operation for which we are now prepared, and which the Russians have hitherto been carrying on by the Sea of Azoff on a gigantic scale. But, although we have not yet invested Sebastopol in the proper sense of that term; we shall soon have invested the Crimea, and, when the supplies are cut off, the greater the force of the enemy may be in that country the less able will he be to maintain it there.

Another circumstance which causes us the most sincere satisfaction is, that the rapidity with which this squadron has swept the Sea of Azoff is the first exploit in the present war which the navy have been enabled to perform on their own element.—Under the orders of Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Bruat, who were the chief projectors of the expediton, they entered the Straits of Yenikale and landed an army in a position which paralyzed the forces of the enemy. The veesels of small draught then instantly proceeded to enter the Sea of Azoff, into which no foreign vessel of war, and probably no trading vessel above the size of a corn brig, had penetrated—a sea resembling a shallow lagune, the brackish waters of which are lost in the surrounding marshes. Across this sullen basin, which the ancients called a-marsh, and which the most recent travellers who have visited it compare to a reservoir of peasoup, our steamers ploughed their way.

In twenty-four hours Berdiansk was visited, at a distance of more than one hundred miles from the Straits, and on the following day Arabat was shelled. We had foreseen, and mentioned some days ago, upon the first arrival of this news, that Genitchi would be one of the first points to attack, because it commands the Strait, between the main land and the tongue of Arabat, and also the communication between the Putrid Sea and the Sea of Azoff. It is, therefore, a point of the greatest consequence for transport both by land and water, and we are not surprised to find that the Russians had accumulated there very large quantities of stores for the army.

The Straits of Genitchi, across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than 60 fathoms wide; but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea itself, or Sirwash, as it is properly called, scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any chart that we possess. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagunes which encircle Venice; and though it may be inaccessible to stemers of war. we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign. The Russians, within the last ten years, as we took occasion to state some months ago, constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects the Crimea with the main land by a wooden bridge about two hundred fathoms in length. This military road lying between the Isthmus of Perkop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural commuications, and the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes the line of communication. The distance from Genitchi to the bridge cannot be more than twenty or twenty-five miles. We are of course ignorant of the depth of water there may be in the laguues, but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrauce to this inland water, there is no reaon why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

Are formost among the annoyances of editorial life—all the more so, because they seem beyond the reach of remedy. We do our best to have our paper as free from them as possible, but with all our efforts we are conscious of mortifying failures. Like a great many evil things we encounter, we are "getting used to it," and bear them with a greater degree of calm resignation than we expected to in former days. We perceive we are not alone in this matter. Our good brother, of the Zion's Herald, in his last issue, talks as follows: "In a weekly newspaper office it is next to impossible to attain perfect accuracy, which, by the way, is not attained even in stereotype offices, where every possible precaution against errors is taken. Types are as freakish as monkeys. They will get wrong, and all writers have to patiently endure the mortification of seeing themselves misprinted. For our part, though once peculiarly sensitive on the subject we have learned to submit to it with the composure of a stoic.

We read, some time since, of an attempt made in London to get out a book free from typographical errors. The proof was first submitted to the careful correction of several first class proof-readers; a reward was then offered to a number of readers for every error they could detect. After many readings, by numerous well-skilled persons, the book was printed; when lo! a typographical error was discovered on its first page! Who then need wondered at errata in a weeely newspaper?"—[Cen. Chris. Advocate.

LATEST FROM THE PLAINS.

Mr. Magraw, contractor for carrying the Salt Lake mail, has returned from a trip as far as the Blue. At that point he met with Lieut. Heath, who brought the latest intelligence from Fort Laramie, and contradicted the reports of Indian depredations upon emigrant trains, of which so much has been said. All was quiet about Fort Laramie.

From the Squatter Sovereign, published at Atchison, Kansas Territory, of the 26th, we learn, that Maj. Rose, late agent for the Utah Indians in Utah Territory, with his family, arrived there on the 21st inst. Sixteen persons accompanied him.

Maj. Rose made the trip from Salt Lake Valley in forty-three days. On their journey, they passed two mail trains. Maj. Rose represents that he did not see or hear of a hostile Indian on the Plains, and denies the correctness of all reports about outrage being perpetrated by the Indians, the story of a train being intercepted and one hundred persons murdered, &c.

The Indians convicted of the murder of Capt. Gunnison and his party, who were tried at Salt Lake, sentenced to the penitentiary, and thence made their escape, were afterwards re-taken and were securely confined in prison.

The train of Messrs. Majors & Russell, on the way to Salt Lake City, was met at Little Blue, getting along finely.

Mr. John Ray writes to the editors of the Squatter Sovereign, that he left the Valley of Salt Lake on the 8th May, and met several trains for California, Oregon and elsewhere. A portion of the U. S. troops were met twenty miles east of Fort Kearny. He denies the reports respecting the troubles and annoyances of the Indians, and says that they evinced quite a friendly feeling. He hopes that some one will be employed to carry the mails in whom confidence can be placed, and not hazard their loss by the want of proper attention.

In the Utah Valley everything was in a flourishing condition. The crops were fine, and the prospect good for a rich harvest—the people were contented, enjoying their homes in the mountains.

ARRIAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The mail steamship Baltic, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., has arrived.

She brings dates of European news one week later than the Asia.

In the Sea of Azoff the allied fleet attacked and destroyed the stores at Taganrog, the great intrepot of the Don and Volga rivers.

A Boat Expedition is fitting out at Portsmouth to be conveyed to shallow water; destination supposed to be Perekop.

The Russians have evacuated Anapa, and the French troops have been recalled from Kertch.

The Russians are about to build a railroad through the Isthmus to Perekop.

The Viceroy of Egypt is enrolling 5,000 blacks.

In London it is stated that the Austrian army will be reduced to 100,000 men.

Accounts from Sebastopol represent the garrison wasting by disease and despondency, and private advices from Kertch give fearful statements of sickness and suffering among the Russians. The Russians have secured a communication with the Crimea by means of Line boats. It is stated that the Russians have evacuated all their Circassian territory.

A shameful occurrence has taken place in the Baltic. The Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce and killed three officers and two sailors.

Private letters from Kertch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army, as well from wounds as from sickness.

The British ship Shamrock was foundered and lost at sea, wjth a cargo of copper valued at $200,000.

ENGLAND.

Ex-President Fillmore is quite a lion. He had been presented to the Queen.

Parliament was engaged in discussing the Decimal Currency question.

More reform meetings had been held.

FRANCE.

It is officially announced that the Empress is *enciente*.

The fight before the Mamelon Tower was of a very obstinate character. It is reported that five thousand men were put *hors du combat*. Sixty-two guns fell into the hands of the French.

POSTAGE ON BACK NUMBERS OF NEWSPAPERS. The Post Office Department announces that back numbers of newspapers, if addressed to a regular subscriber, are chargeable with a postage of one cent each, payable either at the of publication or the office of delivery; but if sent to a person not a subscriber, they are considered transient papers, and as such, are chargeable with one cent each if prepaid, and with two cents if not prepaid. None but regular subscribers to newspapers are entitled to the benefit of quarterly or yearly pre-payment.

Two Irishmen, in crossing a field, came in contact with a jackass, which was making daylight hideous with his unearthly braying.

Jemmy stood a moment in astonishment; turning to Pat, who also seemed enraptured with the song, he remarked—

"It's a fine large ear that bird has for music, Pat, but sure'n he's got a wonderful cowld."

MILLENIAL STAR.

We have several copies of the Millenial Star weekly, we wish to obtain regular subscribers for them, we can mail them if ordered to any part of the United States, $3 00 per year or six cents per copy.

The Star contains the History of the Prophet Joseph which is worth of itself double the subscription.

A GIRL WANTED.

A GOOD AND CLEANLY GIRL WANTED TO NURSE, of 13 to 16 years of age. Apply on 6th st., first house above Carr, West side, next to the carriage manufactory. WM. H. KEVIL.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!! ☜
☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, perhaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [may 19 28 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	40
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	60
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfillment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per nett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea,	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.